

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1789.

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From the AMERICAN MUSEUM, for Feb. 1789.

Thoughts on the management of BEES.
Published by order of the Philadelphia agricultural society.**S**EVERAL writers on the management of bees, have given very ingenious directions for taking their new-made honey, without destroying those useful creatures. My humanity, hurt at the idea of setting fire to the fatal match, induced me to imitate their methods; particularly those of Mr. Wildman, and the reverend Mr. White whose directions I observed very attentively, with some success; but my expectations were not satisfied as I found young broods in every hive I took; and consequently the honey obtained was impure. However, after a variety of experiments, I discovered an agreeable, safe, and easy way to take the honey, without the least injury or distress to the bees.

My collation boxes are the same with Mr. White's. They are made of any well-seasoned wood, ten inches square, in the clear; and are divided in pairs; or sometimes three in a set; with communications at the sides, for the bees to pass freely from one box to the other; the nearer and closer they join the better. If you please, a pane of glass, seven by nine, with a sliding shutter, may be fixed in the back part of each box, through which you may see the bees at work.

The communications between the boxes are at top and bottom. Those at the top should be three inches long, and half an inch wide [or deep], to serve occasionally, when they will shorten the distance as circumstances between the boxes. The communications at bottom [being those most used] should be five or six inches long and three quarters of an inch high, so as to afford a free passage from one hive to the other.

** An account of the method for managing bees, practised by Mr. Wildman, and Mr. White, may be seen in the Encyclopedia Britannica, under the article BEES, and of some curious experiments and discoveries relative to the propagation of bees, and the essential offices of the drone, as well as of the queen, of every swarm, under the article of bee. Some of those boxes, one upon another making several stories. Mr. White expresses his approbation of this disposition in the following words: "What led me to prefer the collation boxes to those before in use, was my compassion for the poor bees, who, after traversing the fissures, return home weary and heavy laden, and must perhaps deposit their burden upon a pair of flares, or in the gutter. The lower room, it is likely, is not yet furnished with flares; for, it is well known, our little architects lay the foundation of their structures at the top, and build downwards. In this case, the weary little labourer has to drag her load up the sides of the walls; when she has done this, she will travel many times backward and forward, as I have frequently seen, along the roof, before she finds the door or passage into the second story; and here again, she is perplexed with a like, bewildering labyrinth before she gets into the third. What a while is here of that precious time, which our bees value so much and which they employ so well; and what an expense of strength and spirits, on which their support and future success depend! In the collateral boxes, the combs are all on the ground floor; and because I know my bees are wise enough to value convenience more than taste, I have made them of such a structure, though decent height, that the bees have much less way to climb to the top of them, than they have to the crown of a common hive."*

The mouth of the hive may be from three to ten inches long (I prefer ten inches) and half an inch high; in the busy season, this wide entrance facilitates the bees going out and coming in, and may be contrived at pleasure in autumn.

Early in the morning, after having a swarm into one of these boxes, you are to add one or two others to it, as you please. If you add two, the middle box must necessarily have the communications on each side of it. The doors of the second and third boxes must be kept closed until the bees begin to work in them; when they may be opened to facilitate their industry.

In a common season two of the boxes will be full, and several swarms cast out. Each box of the above dimensions will contain thirty pounds of pure honey. In a favorable season and situation, an early swarm will fill three boxes with honey, and cast out several swarms; each of which will fill two boxes with honey.

Method of taking the honey.

As winter approaches, all the bees will collect themselves into that box where the queen takes up her residence; and gratefully lay the others, with their pure contents, to the use of their owner; whose gain, in good seasons will be ninety pounds of honey, and three or four additional swarms (sometimes more) for every flock kept over the preceding winter.

Thus you acquire the purest honey, without the use of the match, or any trouble in driving or disturbing the bees; for you have only to turn up the set of hives on the back edge, all at once, and you discover immediately that in which the bees are collected; and then the others are easily separated and carried off, without disturbing a single bee. This being done, you must fill up the idle communications of the remaining box, with fresh dung, or any other way you like, to keep the bees warm; and close their door, except about an inch, for the same purpose, and to prevent the bees going abroad too early in the spring, to their destruction.

To preserve your bees from too great heat or too great cold, a single board or plank laid on each box, or set of boxes, is sufficient,

The toils and disappointments I have met with in a great variety of experiments induce me to recommend the foregoing management to every lover of bees; as I have found it easy, pleasant, and profitable

GEORGE MORGAN.

April 17, 1786.

MERCANDIZE**W**ill be given in exchange for good cheese, and butter in calls, by

ALEX & JAMES PARKER.

Strayed from Lexington, about Christmas last, a small dark brown and white cow, hollow backed, and short horns no other mark recollect; who ever gives information of said cow, to that I get her, shall have two dollars reward.

JAMES PARKER.

AN EXCELLENT NEW
PRIMER

May be had, by the gross, dozen or single, at this Office.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, July 30, 1789.

THE committee appointed to examine the enrolled bill to regulate the collection of duties on tonnage, and on goods, &c. reported that it was found correct, and laid the same upon the table; the Speaker then signs the bill.

Mr. Livermore moved a resolution that each member shall be furnished at the public expense with two newspapers of this city, such as he should choose and no more. This was laid on the table.

The house then resolved itself into a committee on the bill to regulate the offering of vessels and the coasting trade. Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee having gone through the bill, rose and reported sundry amendments. The house then proceeded to the consideration of this report but not having time to go through the same, adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 31.

Mr. Scott of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill for establishing a land office for the western territory; which was read and laid on the table.

Upon motion it was voted, that a standing committee be appointed to examine the enrolled bills, and to present the same to the PRESIDENT for his approbation and signature, and Mr. White and Mr. Partridge were accordingly appointed.

Mr. White of the committee appointed to examine into the measures taken by Congress, and the state of Virginia, respecting the lands reserved for the use of the officers and soldiers of said state, &c. brought in a report which was read and laid on the table.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the amendment agreed upon in committee, to the bill for registering and clearing vessels, &c. which being finished, it was voted that the bill should be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

*A message by Mr. Secretary Lear was received—informing, that he was directed by the President of the United States to return to the house, an act to regulate the collection of duties imposed upon ships and vessels—and on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, which had received the President's approbation and signature: He then delivered in the act and withdrew.**A message was received from the Senate by their secretary, informing, that they had passed the bill for establishing the treasury department, with amendments.**Also, that the senate had appointed Mr. Wingate a standing committee, to join the committee appointed by the honorable house, to examine the enrolled bills, &c.**Mr. Sedgwick of the committee for the purpose, brought in a bill to provide for the safe keeping of the acts, records and great seal of the United States, for the publication, preservation and authentication of the acts of Congress, &c. which was read and laid on the table.**Mr. Huntington, of the committee on the memorial of Nat. Gorham brought in a report, which was also read and laid on the table.**Adjourned till Monday morning.*

MONDAY, August 3.

*The engrossed bill for regulating the coasting trade, &c. was read a third time, and, on motion, recommitted, to be taken up to morrow.**The bill for establishing a land office for the western territory was read a sec-*

ond time, and made the order of the day for Thursday.

Mr. Sherman had leave of absence for one week.

The bill to provide for the safe keeping of the acts, records, great seal, &c. was read, and made the order of the day for Friday.

Ordered, That 100 of each of these bills be printed for the members.

The report of the committee on amendments was, on motion of Mr. Madison, made the order of the day for Wednesday evening.

*Mr. Benson introduced a resolution to this purpose.—That a committee be appointed, to join a committee of the senate, to consider and report when it will be convenient for Congress to adjourn; also, to report what business now before Congress must necessarily be attended to previous to a recess, and what will be proper to postpone till next session—laid on the table.**The bill for establishing the treasury department, with the amendments proposed by the senate, being read, were acceded to in part—the consideration of two articles was postponed till to morrow.**The bill for establishing light houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, as sent down from the senate with the amendments, was taken into consideration, and the several amendments acceded to on the part of the house.**The bill for allowing compensations for their services to the President and Vice-President of the United States, was taken up— and on motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) a clause was added to the bill, by which the President is to have the use of the nature and other effects, now in his possession, belonging to the United States.**The bill was then passed to be engrossed for a third reading to morrow—and then the house adjourned.*

I hereby forewarn all persons

from taking any alignment of a bond given by Henry Crift and Solomon Speers, in favor of Parianas Brice— the bond is for two hundred pounds, to be paid in the following manner, viz.— twenty pounds immediately after the date, in double distilled whiskey, one hundred and thirty pounds on the twenty-fifth day of December following, in two holls of different sizes, and a first rate wagon and hand gear, and fifty pounds in salt at the lick some time after; the date of the bond I do not remember, but as I have paid off the said bond and have his receipt against it, and he refusing to give it up, I take this method to prevent any imposition.

Henry Crift.

A LL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle and pay up their respective balances immediately; those who fail to comply before the last of November, need not expect any indulgence. Tobacco, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, and Hogshead, will be taken in payment, at the following price at this place.

CHRISTOPHER KISER.

Sept. 13, 1789. 47

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LEXINGTON, O.R. to 1789

Copy of a Speech sent by the Shawnees, Delawares, Miamies and We-mauchemis nations of Indians, to the commandant at the Big Miami, September the 4th 1789.

Brothers Americans,

We have heard the speech you have sent us, don't think hard of our not sending an answer sooner, our men are a good way off and therefore not easy gathered together.

Brothers Americans.

Keep in your young men and be quiet, and don't think hard that we have not the minds of all our brother nations, for as they are for off, we cannot let them know your speech; but we are doing all we can to prevent, and as soon as possible we will let you know the minds of all our brother nations.

Brothers, Warriors.

It is you and us that spoiled all good affairs between each other; and now Brothers, Americans, we tell you be strong, and let us and you try to mend this affair between us;

Brother Americans

Our foolish young men have brought some of your flesh and blood here; we the Warriors took them immediately and now send them to you; think not hard what foolish young men do, for you for we have sent in your flesh and blood, and we hope that you will send in our flesh and blood that you will bring your young men have taken. Now think not hard what foolish young men do but be strong and let us warriors and you warriors, try to mend all these matters that all foolish young men have done, that we may live in quietness and peace with each other.

Brother Americans,

You have seen your flesh and blood & we have seen ours, we are very glad, and we hope you are the same, brothers, be strong and think not hard what foolish young men do, but be strong like us, and let us and us try to mend all these matters that we may live in peace and quietness

Now Brothers, you see that we are all working for peace and quietness with all nations; but there are so many nations, and so great a distance, that it is impossible to know all their minds immediately. You are always talking to make peace, and we are doing all we can to do the same; but there are so many foolish young people that goes to hurt the good that we are making between us warriors; think not hard of it: they say, that is your fault; that you are always encroaching on our lands; this is the reason that there is a bad understanding between you and us. Now brothers, let us try to settle all these misunderstandings and touch not our lands; then you will see that we will live in peace and quietness with each other.

Brothers, Americans,

Be strong, and let all our brothers know our mind in all parts, and all the head people, and keep in your young men and be strong like us; for we take in all our young men now into our hands, to try to keep them from doing any harm to you or any person. Brothers, we think is it you at the big Miami that are always speaking to us; that is the reason we hope you will let all your people know our good intent; and we now go to all nations to try to make peace and quietness with you and us.

Brothers, Americans,

Be strong and make a good road between you and us, that your young people and our young people may go in safety; and that we can have more from you immediately; we now hope the road is open, and that no body will stop it between you and us. Brothers, we hope you will not detain the two young men Mawaukaw, and Pejennahakee above two days, for we are impatient to have your answer. Brothers, we send by the above messengers a woman, which we hope you will receive, they being all we have at present. Brothers, we understand by a messenger the last night, that there is an army coming against us, we do not confide in what he says — we send to you to acquaint you that it is not war we wish for, nor is it peace — therefore we hope you will not detain our messengers, but let them return immediately. Brothers, what we send is sincere, and we hope you look on it as such: we have now sent messengers to all the other nations in order to lay quiet; and by the time this our messenger returns, those we sent to acquaint the other nations will be here, and then we will end you the minds of the whole.

Brothers, You mentioned in your speech that you would endeavour to have Manuake paid by col. Morgan, for going with him last winter to Mississippi, we hope you will be as good as your word, for you know Brother, it is very hard that he should lose his time, and that in a good service.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The President of the United States has been pleased to nominate, and by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint the following persons to the offices in revenue, affixed to their respective names — To hold their commissions during the pleasure of the President:

For the State of NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Joseph Whipple, collector.

Leazer Rulif, naval officer.

Thomas Martin, surveyor.

For the State of MASSACHUSETTS.

Newbury port.

Stephen Cotes, collector.

Jonathan Tuckoo, naval officer.

Michael Hodge, surveyor.

Gionecster.

Epes Sargent, collector.

Samuel Williamson, surveyor.

Sam and Beverly.

Joseph Hulter, collector.

William Pickman, naval officer.

Bartholomew & John M. surveyor.

Beverly.

Josiah Bachelder, surveyor.

Ipswich.

Jeremiah Eastord, surveyor.

Mariethead.

Richard Harris, collector.

Boston and Charlestown.

Benjamin Lincoln, collector.

James Lovell, naval officer.

Thomas Moulis, surveyor.

Plymouth.

William Wallin, collector.

Barnstable.

Joseph Ous, collector.

Sherburne, Nantucket.

Stephen Hill, collector.

Edga town.

John Peale, collector.

New Bedford.

Edward Peale, collector.

Dighton.

Hodijah Bay, collector.

Tork.

Richard Trevett, collector.

Biddeford and Pepperborrough.

Jeremiah Hill, collector.

Portland.

N. F. Fofuck, collector.

James Lunt, surveyor.

Bath.

William Webb, collector.

Wiccolet.

Francis Cook collector.

Pennycok.

John Lee, collector.

Frenchman's Bay.

Melatiah Jordan, collector.

Machias.

Stephen Smith, collector.

Paionquady.

Lewis F. Delcormier, collector.

For the State of CONNECTICUT.

New London.

Jedidiah Huntington, collector.

Nathaniel Richards, surveyor.

Stonington.

Jonathan Palmer, collector.

Middletown.

Asher Miller, surveyor.

New Haven.

Jona. Fitch, collector.

Heze. Rogers, surveyor.

Fairfield.

Samuel Smedley, collector.

For the State of NEW-YORK.

Sag Harbor.

John Goffion, New-York.

John Lamb, collector.

Benjamin Walker, naval officer.

John Lasher, surveyor.

City of Hudson.

John C. Ten Brook, surveyor.

City of Albany.

Jeremiah Lanning, surveyor.

For the State of NEW JERSEY.

Patr. Abney.

John Halford, collector.

Burlington.

John Ross, collector.

Bridgeport.

Eli Elmer, collector.

For the State of PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia.

Sharp Delany, collector.

Fred. Philo, naval officer.

Sam. Meredith, surveyor.

For the State of DELAWARE.

Wilmington.

Geo. Bush, collector.

For the State of MARYEAND,

Baltimore.

Otho H. Williams, collector.

Robert Purvisance, naval officer.

Robert Ballard, surveyor.

Chesler

John Scott, collector.

Oxford.

Jeremiah Banning, collector.

Vienna

John Muier, collector.

Snow Hill.

John Gunby, collector.

Annapolis.

John Davidson, collector.

Notttingham.

Geo. Bisco, collector.

Town Creek.

Robert Young, surveyor.

Nanjerney.

John Costes es, collector.

St. Mary's.

Robert Chesie, surveyor.

George Town.

James McCubbin Langham, collector.

For the State of VIRGINIA.

Hampshire.

Jacob Wiv, collector.

Norfolk and Portsmouth.

William Linday, collector.

Philemon Gatewood, naval officer.

Daniel Hodge, surveyor.

Suffolk

Archibald Richardson, surveyor.

Smithfield.

James Wells, surveyor.

Bermuda Hundred.

Wm. Heth, collector.

Chris. Ross, surveyor.

Peterburgh

John Gibson, surveyor.

Tork Town.

Abraham Acher, collector.

West Point.

John Snodwood Moore, surveyor.

Tuff shannock.

Hudson Mose, collector.

Urbanna.

Stage Davis, surveyor.

Port Royal.

Geo. Cattlett, surveyor.

Frederickburgh.

Wm. Lewis, surveyor.

Tecumco including Kinsele.

Vincent Redman, collector.

Richard Scott, collector.

Alexandria.

Charles Lee, collector.

Samuel Hanfon, surveyor.

Cherry Stone.

Geo. Savage, collector.

South Ky.

Thomas Bowne, collector.

Louisville.

Peyton Short, collector.

For the State of S. CAROLINA.

George Town.

John Cockrell, collector.

Charleston.

Geo. Abbot Hall, collector.

Isaac Mart, naval officer.

Edward Wayman, surveyor.

For the State of GEORGIA.

Savannah.

John Habberham, collector.

John Berrian, surveyor.

Sunbury

Cornelius Collins, collector.

For the State of MARYLAND.

well adapted to the season.

DRY goods, Ironmongery,

queens ware, glafs ware, tin

ware, groceries, clover seed and

medicine, which will be sold on

reasonable terms.

All kinds of Blank Books for
Merchants, Clerks, &c. made
and ruled to any pattern: Also
old books new bound, on reason-
able terms, at this office.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living
on the head of Roan creek in Fayette
county, a white bear, with blackish
ears and nose, some short hair about the neck
and shoulders, marked with a crop, lit
and underbelly in the right ear, and a
crop in the left, about 4 years old this
spring. Appraised to £. 3.

WILLIAM ELLIS.

July 14, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, at the
mouth of Hickman's creek, a Bay
Mare, 2 years old, with a blaze face, a
white spot under the right eye, and under
her throat and breast, neither docked
nor branded. Puled, in Fayette county,
and appraised to £. 7.

ARTHUR NASH.

Sept. 21, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living
on the dry fork of Chatain, a
small bay Mare, about 13 hands high,
2 years old last spring, a small white spot
on the off fore leg: Appraised to £. 5.

Merri Co. 2. 1789 Philip Board.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near
Strodes Station, a dark roan horse,
full fifteen hands high, paces, has some
fiddle spots and his shoulder has been
hurt with the collar, branded on the
near shoulder P S, had on a small bell,
with a double buckle to the collar,
and a double buckle to the tail,
Appraised to £. 3. Ajo a bay mare
thirteen hands high has a bad face, her
hind feet white, tail is 11 or 12 years
old, branded on the near shoulder L, and
a stirrup iron over it, and on the near but-
toe B, had on a small bell. Appraised
to £. 6. Ajo a year old foal mare col-
her hind feet white, has a star. Apprais-
ed to £. 4.

JACOB CROSTHEIT.

June 23, 1789.

CASH will be given for good
flour, in this place, by
NICHOLAS WOOD, Baker.

Lexington, Sept. 25, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the Prince
of Wales, for the news adver-
tisements &c. are once more requested
to pay up their respective balances.
Good Wheat, Rye, Wool, Flax,
Feathers or well dressed Deer skins, will
be taken in payment, at the selling price
in this place.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Sam. Grant deed'd,
are requested to make immediate
payment to Elijah Craig,
who is authorised to settle the
same and those who have any
demands against the estate, are
requested to bring in their ac-
counts, that they may be set-
tled.

LYDIA GRANT, Executrix.

ELIJAH CRAIG.

Wm. GRANT, jun. Ex'c.

ISRAEL GRANT.